

The following candid communication, from a worthy Congregationalist minister, deserves some consideration. The compromise which he suggests, it will be seen by reading the article through, proposes no sacrifice or surrender of principle. The object seems to be to unite the means of supporting gospel preaching among denominations to a great extent agreed, each of which, if the means be separated would be feeble. Such a union would not be without precedent in this region. It has been practiced in an adjacent town between Congregationalists and Baptists for some years.—The latter are the more numerous in the town and have had a minister of their own order most of the time; the table however was lately turned for a while and the other had theirs. The course pursued we believe to be somewhat like this: The minister employed, of whichever denomination, is, so far as is convenient, to exchange with some minister of the other denomination enough to give his supporters of that denomination their own preaching in proportion to their support rendered him—at least there is to be an exchange if convenient so far as to accommodate in the administration of the ordinances.

Most certainly Christians ought to meet at all points where they agree. Let them treat each other with kindness, yet with Christian fidelity, on points of disagreement.

When our brother speaks of the union of effort in the Bible cause, it is presumed that he refers to what was.

## FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

To the Rev. THOMAS SKINNER, D. D. pastor of the Mercer street Church, N. York, and author of "Thoughts on evangelizing the world."

Dear Sir—Your views of the need of anti-sectarian labor, in evangelizing the world, appear both scriptural and reasonable. Your second reason why we should not seek to propagate sectarianism, that is, because there should be "none among ourselves," appears peculiarly forcible on surveying the ecclesiastical condition of Vermont. And a considerable portion of our country is in a condition similar to that of this state. Here there are evangelical ministers enough to give every 1000 souls a pastor, but in consequence of the evil of sectarianism one place has none, while another has several. For instance, in the town where the writer resides, the population is less than 1500, and there are four organized societies, each having its minister and place of worship. Three of these are generally viewed evangelical and were not for sectarian or denominational purposes, two of these ministers might be laboring elsewhere.—And this is a fair specimen of the larger world, where is the remedy for this evil? Can a ground of compromise be found similar to that of the Bible Society, Tract Society and Sunday School Union, by which two denominations shall constitute one congregation? For instance the Calvinistic Baptists and Congregationalists in this state and the greater part of New-England agree in church government, in worship, in doctrine and in practice except on the subject of baptism. Is it the duty of those two denominations to unite for public worship, hearing instruction from the same preacher on points where they are agreed, and having special appointments on a week day for bringing forward those tenets, or administration of ordinances concerning which they differ? But perhaps a less difficult case for compromise would be found in the Presbyterians and Congregationalists of New-York so as to prevent two ministers so near alike in their views from occupying ground, that is no more than sufficient for one.—Why would not this be as practicable as the case of compromise between the Lutherans and Reformed in Germany described by Dr Ranch in the Home Missionary? And if so, who can say how much ministerial labor might thus be saved throughout our country especially where there is a sparse population and diversity of sects. If Dr Gong and Dr Peters could come to a mutual agreement not to station a missionary for each denomination in the same place unless the population was sufficient for two congregations some domestic missionary labor might be saved and bestowed on heathen lands. Could you point out a way by which different sects might thus aid each other without seeming to sacrifice their denominational preferences, and which should commend itself to the attention of the most influential of each, I think it would be one of the most important works of the age. This subject would be of sufficient importance to warrant the formation of a society and the employment of agents of different sects for its accomplishment. Not to form a new sect, not to lay aside their denominational character, but to show Christians how they may co-operate together to promote vital piety the thing in which they are all agreed, the only essential thing. My apology for this address is the importance of the object.

## WHITEFIELD.

P. S. Should Dr Skinner notice the foregoing he is desired to use the New-York Evangelist as the channel of communication.

Let us be charged with the design of favoring a political party in copying a certain article from the N. Y. Observer, credited to the Washington Globe, it is proper to disclaim—as we lately took occasion to do while copying an article of the opposite bearing—having any other design than the communication of facts.

The friends of early rising will require no apology for the insertion of the article at length on that subject. Let the young read and practice.

Scrutiny will only bring to light excellencies and not defects.—*Phila. Times.*

Incorrect—at least, ambiguous.

## For the Telegraph.

Wilmington, July 12, 1836.

## DEAR BROTHER MURRAY:

Convinced that the system of American Slavery is a crying sin, against law and gospel, God and man, some twenty persons formed themselves into a society, last August, to be called the Wilmington Anti-Slavery Society. Our number gradually increased to rising of thirty.

The 4th inst. was appointed for the annual meeting of both the Temperance and Anti-Slavery Societies, at the Baptist meeting-house. The Methodist minister, Mr. Quimby, addressed the Temperance Society, which consists of more than 300 members, to which was added some 16 names. I then addressed the Anti-Slavery Society with some success. Mr Wheelock, the Congregationalist minister, was present, and manifested his cordial approbation of both subjects, and made some remarks on the subject of abolition, and clearly offered his place of worship, the town house, for an abolition meeting the next day, when Mr Packard of Shelburne, Mass., pastor and colleague with his venerable father, of the Congregational Church in that place was expected to address us. But when the time came it was thought the place would be too small for us, when our brethren, the Methodists freely opened and kindly received us into their convenient place of worship. The day was fine and the assembly respectable both as to numbers and deportment.

The address was able, convincing and satisfactory—he showed the origin, nature, sinfulness, disgrace, danger and remedy of slavery as it exists in the country. At the close when the assembly were requested to give an expression of their approbation of the doctrine exhibited, by rising, almost all arose—male and female; and when the opposite were called upon, not one arose.

On this and the preceding day about 70 names were added to the A. S. Society making our number in all upwards of one hundred. Mr P. gave them a lecture in Halifax on the 4th, when nearly 80 names were added to the A. S. Society in that place. Dover and Guilford begin to listen, that is, some in each place.

Yours truly, in a precious Savior,

M. Barce

## SUMMARY.

In Van Dieman's Land, with a population of 40,000 there are nine periodical journals, or one to about 4,000 inhabitants. This is ahead of Vermont. In New South Wales, with a population of 70,000 they publish seven journals, or one to 10,000 inhabitants. Most of these are semi-weekly, which would nearly give a weekly paper to every 5,000.

According to the Detroit Advertiser, crops promise well in Michigan. Rather wet for corn, which is favorable to other crops.

Two men lately went over the Niagara Falls in a boat.

A railroad is now open from Schenectady to St. Johnsville.

Of 1243 paupers admitted to the Philadelphia Almshouse in one year, just ended, 8 out of 10 of the adults were intemperate. It was the opinion of the superintendent of the children's department that during a period of eleven years 90 out of 100 children admitted were the offspring of intemperate parents. The committee of investigation give it as their opinion that the city and districts of Philadelphia support 2000 houses by the profits from the sale of ardent spirits.

Andrew T. Judson, the leader of the persecution against Miss Crandall, has received the appointment of Judge of the District Court of Connecticut!

The number of illegitimate children born in the city of Paris in 1834 was 9987.

Facts are said to have been laid before the House of Commons showing that nine tenths of the crimes in England are caused by drinking.

About 940,000 have been subscribed to re-establish the Methodist Book Concern.

The dyers in England are loud in their complaints against the merchants for using up all the best logwood in manufacturing the "pure juice of the grape!"

The franking privilege during life is granted the widow of Madison, by act of Congress.

OLIVE BRANCH is said to be the name of a new periodical published in Boston and devoted to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Constant developments are removing doubts, wherever any have been entertained, of the guilt of Robinson charged with the murder of Ellen Jewett.

## REVIVALS.

We are permitted again to inform our readers that the work of grace in Scriba, in this county, of which we gave notice in our last number, continues to progress.—Although the protracted meeting has closed, except during the evenings, yet the work of conversion goes forward. We are not able to give the precise number who have been the subjects of renewing grace since the revival commenced, but are assured by the dear brethren who have labored there during the whole time, that quite a number of backsliders have been reclaimed, and sinners turned to the Savior.—*Union (Oswego) Herald.*

The editor attended a protracted meeting in the north part of Bowdoin last week, which was unusually interesting. The work of the Lord is going on powerfully in that place.—[*Eastern Baptist.*]

We have just heard from Nobleboro' and Jefferson again. In the former place more than 60 have already united with the church—in the latter more than 40—the work is still progressing in both places.—[*ib.*]

A BAPTIST CHURCH of twenty-seven members was constituted at Chelsea, Mass., on Lord's day, June 25. The most of the members were dismissed from Boston churches.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE LAST GREAT WONDER OF THE WORLD.

The most important invention that human ingenuity has ever achieved has just been triumphantly completed, by Capt. Henry Bagden, late of the United States Army, but at present residing in North Adams, Berkshire county, Mass. The gentleman has discovered the grand mechanical principle, so much needed and being sought for in rotary machinery—that is, how to gain power, and at the same time retain the motion. It has long been an established principle in mechanism, that where power is gained, there must necessarily be a diminution in motion. This principle Capt. B. has exploded entirely, and he now has a model of the most powerful machine on earth.—The force and motion are accelerated, and the machine is consequently capable of being propelled to any velocity that may be required, by the application of a very small degree of power. From a minute examination of the model, which is sufficiently large to propel a car with one or two persons on a railway, we do not hesitate to say, that in our candid opinion, the power of one man, applied to this wonderful machine, would be sufficient to propel the largest ship across the Atlantic, in an incredible short space of time.

The importance of this invention to the world at large cannot be estimated. To say nothing of surmounting the danger of loss of life by the explosion of steam boilers, the proprietors of all steamboats and rail road locomotives may now prepare to extinguish their fires, throw their boilers overboard, and denounce their boats of their fuel as entirely unnecessary, as they will all be superseded and rendered utterly useless, by the application of the newly discovered rotary power. We hope the intended invention will be prevailed upon to grant our fellow citizens with an exhibition of the model, while on his way to Washington to secure his patent.—*N. Y. Weekly Mess.*

Two centuries since, began this flourishing city, [Hartford, Ct.] which now numbers 12 thousand inhabitants, and contains four Congregational churches, two Baptist, one Catholic, one Protestant Episcopal, one Methodist, one Unitarian and one or African. Each church has a settled pastor, besides which, there are about an equal number of other ministers who officiate occasionally. Hartford has a State House, a City Hall, under which is a market, several other halls with stores underneath, many good inns and stage houses, an Episcopal College, a ladies' seminary, and several select schools; and some of the best organized district schools in this country. There are also five banks, and a greater number of printing offices than in any other place of equal size in the U. States.—The number of newspapers and periodicals now published in this city is twelve, viz. one quarterly, two monthly, one semi-weekly, and eight weekly. The aggregate amount issued weekly is about 14,000—yearly, about 450,000. In the article of books, Hartford turns out about 750,000 volumes yearly, or nearly 2,500 volumes per day.—*ib.*

LOST BILLS. The most important bills which were strangled by the rules which put them in the power of the minority, at the close of the session, are the following:

1. *The Judiciary Bill.* This bill was designed to give the southwestern States, and northwestern States, beyond Ohio, each a representation of their interests on the bench of the Supreme Court. It passed the Senate, and the House dispensed with the rule to carry it through the forms; but as it required a unanimous consent in the Senate, Mr. Magnum, of the Senate, (the majority of which had passed it) objected, and so this measure of justice, so long due to the new, rich, and populous States whose voices have never been heard in the supreme tribunal of the States and nation, was denied.

2. *The Mint Bill.* designed to substitute gold for the small note circulation, was also choked down by the speech against time.

3. *The Custom House Bill* was overwhelmed in the same way.

4. *The bill for the re-organization of the Treasury Department.* This was like the bills re-organizing the Post Office Department, the Land Office Department, and the Patent Office, admirably calculated to improve the system of the Department, and facilitate the execution of the business, both to officers and to applicants. This essential reform followed the face of the judiciary and the mint bills.

5. *The bill to reduce the Tariff.* This bill was but a mere beginning towards saving the constitution, by saving the money in the hands of the people, instead of staking it up to be scrambled for in annual distributions in Congress and the State Legislatures. The Secretary of the Treasury recommended a much more considerable reduction, and showed that still more at least four millions might be taken off the taxes, without even infringing the compromise of Clay and Calhoun.—The first step towards reduction was foiled by the fine destroyers—the slave off party.—*Washington Globe.*

HYDROPHOBIA. We have to record another melancholy death by this appalling disease. Paul Smith, a lad between seventeen and eighteen years of age, an apprentice to Mr James Freeland, carpenter, No. 215 Houston street, was bitten by a dog in April last. The dog did not give distinct signs of disease until some days afterwards. Young Smith's wound healed, and he experienced no inconvenience from it until Tuesday morning last, at breakfast, when the joining of the coffee excited spasms, which increased so rapidly, that, overcome with agony, he died on Wednesday morning at one o'clock, or about twenty hours from the first appearance of the disease. This makes five cases of death by hydrophobia which have been reported to the city inspector within two months. The other persons were a young man in Greenwich street, a young lady in Sullivan street, a person in Broadway, and Dr Moore's coachman at Bellevue. It is to be feared, however, that this is but a small part of the catalogue which will be made over the summer is past. Quite a number of children have been killed, but not until they had bitten several animals and several persons.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

DE-FRANCHISE FIRE. A fire broke out at the late meeting in the basement of the fireproof brick building No. 131, Nassau street, occupied by Mr. D. Pashaw, as an extensive printing establishment for the American Bible Society. The building and contents were entirely destroyed before the fire could be got under. The loss we understand is to be estimated at thirty-five thousand dollars, only five of which was covered by insurance. This building also had a fine stock of large and valuable bibles was in imminent jeopardy. The spiritual exertions of our active brethren succeeded, however, in saving them, we believe, entirely without injury. The fire is believed to have been communicated by a boy, N. Y. Courier.

ANNALS OF HYDROPHOBIA. A man and three children were bitten by their own family dog at Bergen Hill a few days ago. The dog afterwards ran off to Jersey City and has not since been at home.

A stable keeper in Fourth street went to his stable on Monday morning, and was started on opening the door at the fiery eyes of his dog. He spoke to him, but the dog was useless of his master. A specimen was sized the dog, and the owner shot him with a pistol; good result so.

A young man named Henry W. Wheeler, residing in Roxbury, and a little boy, two or three years of age, the son of Mr William Mount of Broadway, were dreadfully bitten by a mad dog on Monday, in Cambridgeport. The unfortunate subjects were taken to a station in the neighborhood, and the dog was put in a cage, and the dog was put in a cage, and the dog was put in a cage.

It is said that Gov. Duncan of Iowa has lately sold a piece of land near a Michigan city for \$250,000, which he had two years and a half ago only \$200,000.

A new town is about coming into existence near Chicago, on a new principle. A cow and a pig is to be inserted in all the deeds of the land and no deed is to be manufactured or sold on any lot in the town.

Secret affliction.—A letter to the Evangelist, dated Whitesboro, July 11, says: "My dear son, aged 12 years, died here on Saturday night—peace to his soul. It is only a few months since these parents were called to mourn the loss of their lovely eldest daughter. The Lord sustained them then, and he will again, and cause them to praise his holy name for doing 'all things well.'"

Items from the N. Y. Observer.

The wool market in Oswego county, in this State, ranges from 40 to 62 1-2 cents per pound—excellent prices which will give, says the Cooperstown Journal, about \$200,000 to the county.

A canal boat from Oswego at Albany, has on board thirty tons of Roscoe Lead Ore, which it was said would yield from 70 to 80 per cent.

John Brown, a native of Ireland, but for the last fifty years a citizen of New-Jersey, died in Mansfield, Warren county, on Wednesday, the 22d ult. aged one hundred and forty years!

The Board of Aldermen met on Monday evening. The most important part of their proceedings was the enacting, or rather reviving an ordinance relative to dogs. By this law, any person may kill every dog found running at large, though accompanying its owner.

The Rev. Wm Parkinson, of the First Baptist Church of this city, has just published a pamphlet on the Sabbath, and the transfer of the sacred rest from the seventh to the first day of the week. It contains much useful information on a subject vastly important, and not sufficiently appreciated among Christians at the present day. The author has treated the subject with much learning and ability.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

ENGLISH PAUPERS. The New-York Courier and Enquirer says, that nearly all

the vessels, which arrive at that port from ports in Great Britain, have great numbers of paupers on board. On Tuesday the British brig *Socrates* arrived from Rye, with 71 passengers—all of them had their passages paid, and fitted out for the passage with provisions, &c. by the parish. Some families paid twenty pounds for each pauper when on board.

This is a most vile business, and deserves the especial attention of our government.

KENDALL COAL. A Pennsylvania paper states that a vein of Kendall coal has been discovered in the interior of that state by Prof. Rogers, while making a reconnaissance of the geology of that state. The vein is twelve feet through, and supposed to be inexhaustible.

The grand jury of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia has within a few days indicted more than 100 persons for selling liquor without license, in less measures than one quart.

The Wilmington Journal, states, that about twenty thousand bushels of foreign wheat have been received at the Brandywine Mills during the present season.

A bill has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania, appropriating \$25,000 to each college in the state.

The recent order of the Fire Board specifying the payments for public schools is fully complied with by the board. Its tendency will be to secure more regularity and economy in the disbursement of school money.—*Port. Press.*

There has been a bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the purpose of giving government aid to the education of the poor, which speculators had made a sale of land at ten and fifteen cents per acre, which they purchased at an inflated price.—*ib.*

The amount of appropriations made by Congress at its last session was \$4,777,018.

The number of private bills passed was 280, appropriating \$2,839,000 or thereabout.

The amount drawn from the Treasury from January 1st to June 30th, 1836 was \$11,251,177. The amount in the Treasury on the 27th of June, was \$34,654,474.

The whole charges on the Treasury for 1835, are estimated at \$41,437,574, including outstanding appropriations, and the means to meet them, \$61,733,041.

The Secretary estimates the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, at 27,000,000 dollars.—*ib.*

The receipts of postage for the first quarter of 1836 are greatly above those of 1835. In Boston, this year, the first quarter was \$21,045; last year, \$21,210. In New-York, this year, \$20,637; last year, \$2,784. In Philadelphia, this year, \$24,167; last year, \$30,790.—*ib.*

Gold.—Large amounts of specie are constantly arriving in this country, from Mexico and England. By the Ontario, \$200,000 in gold have been received. The *Star*, which arrived a few days since, bore a still larger amount—said to be \$200,000.—*ib.*

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Large quantities of wool, we notice, are arriving at Pittsburgh, Pa. D. are readily pay from 37 1-2 to 60 cents per pound, cash according to quality.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The number of sheep in the United States at the present time, is estimated at about 30 millions, which produce, at a fair calculation, 108 millions pounds of washed wool.

From the Pawtucket Record. PROPOSALS, For republishing the first volume of the Liberator.

What abolitionist is there in the land who would not be glad to possess the first volume of the Liberator—Garrison & Knapp's pioneer work in the glorious Anti Slavery cause, which now calls the attention of the whole country, and, indeed, of almost the whole civilized world to its mighty workings. Is there a true abolitionist in the U. States who would not be interested with that work, and who would not delight to hand it down to posterity? I trust there is not.

For my own part I have long felt anxious to obtain a copy, but have found it impossible. A very few copies only are in existence; perhaps not more than half a dozen, and those who possess them will not part with them for "love nor money."

Considering the value of the work, and that it ought to be perpetuated: that future generations may see what were the character of those writings which the prudent founders with Garrison have taken such unwearied pains to call all manner of bad names to it. I have tried to urge Garrison & Knapp to republish it. But "a burnt child dreads the fire." Those worthy men still regard it as a debt (to the shame of abolition) to be spoken for publishing their first paper the first time and they are loath to run the risk of a second edition.—They give their hearty assent to my undertaking the republication of the first volume, but say that I will not take their "assent as an encouragement" to proceed—for they apprehend that I shall "have toil, trouble and expense without much compensation."—Well so be it. I shall try—and with the blessing of God that work shall be republished.

Let persons therefore who wish for a copy of this invaluable work well bound—described in Salem, Boston, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, or Utica, forward to me their names immediately by mail with three dollars inclosed, or let them deposit the money with the Secretary of some Anti Slavery Society if they prefer.

To those who wish for many sheets sent to them by mail, let them forward their names with two dollars, and it shall be sent to their order.

The bound copies will be left in the care of some person hereafter to be named, in either of the above named cities where the subscribers must call for them.

Let those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a copy of the first volume of the Liberator, lose no time, but act in accordance with abolition principles—immediately if they do not they will find themselves late. I have no money to strike off a large number of copies and have them lie dead property.

Agents who will obtain six subscribers and forward the money shall have a seventh copy gratis, and companies who send a number of names shall have the same deduction.

Will editors who are friendly to the object insert this prospectus and encourage the undertaking.

RAY POTTER.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

H. F. Baldwin 22.00 J. Stockwell 2.00 T. Manchester 1.50 G. W. Arnold 1.75 A. Kime .50 D. Church 1.00 E. B. Beaton 2.00 John Ellis 2.00

MARRIED.

In this village, 25th inst., Alvin Davis, to Malinda Bumpus.

DIED.

In Moriah, N. Y. June 29, Simeon Guilford, aged 60 years. For 27 years he had been a member of the Baptist church. He lived the life of the righteous, and his last end was truly that of the righteous. He expired, or fell asleep in Jesus, without a single gloom or groan, in the fullest assurance of glorious immortality. His last words were, "Only God, my Savior!" One who was with him during his last days, speaks of his apparent happiness as indescribable.

## NOTICE.

CHURCH & ENOS have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved co-partnership, and are desirous of closing up business in Brandon. Therefore, all persons indebted to the said firm will do well to call and settle with H. Church; and all persons having demands against us, request to present the same without further notice.

H. CHURCH.

JAS M. ENOS.

Brandon, July 20, 1836.

## SHEEP'S BELTS.

CASH and the highest price will be paid for BELTS, by E. R. MASON, & Co. Leicester, April, 1836.

## PIG IRON.

FOR sale by C. W. & J. A. CO. NANT, one hundred tons Pig and Scrap Iron of superior quality. July 28, 1836. 41

## FOR SALE.

THAT convenient DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated in Brandon village, near the Baptist meeting-house, on the corner of the Sudbury road; also my SHIP in the meeting house, and my household FURNITURE. Any person wishing to purchase second hand furniture will do well to improve this opportunity.

For further information inquire of the owner on the premises.

SARAH DOUGLASS.

Brandon, June, 24, 1836. 406